OF AN STRAMES - Sin rige - Sin column.

REAL ESTATE-5th Page-4th column.

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## bi siness Notices.

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## New Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1882,

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-There was an engagement vesterday with Arabi Pacha's cavalry near Milaha, and several shots were exchanged; the Egyptians fled, after leaving two dead and several wounded, -M. Goblet, Minister of the Interior and of Worship, has withdrawn his resignation. Thomas Hughes, the author, has been appointed a County Court Judge in England. === The Europeau, American, Canadian and Asiatic Cable Company has issued its prospectus. - The British ship Peruvian Congress has been lost 100 miles off Diamond Island.

CONGRESS.-The House bill to provide additional industrial training schools for Indian youth was passed in the Scuate yesterday; the bill to pay Mrs. Garfield \$50,000 was passed; several section of the Revenue bill were adopted. ==== The bill providing a uniform rate for second-class postage was passed in the House

DOMESTIC -- Ralph Waldo Emerson was the theme of the Concord School of Philosophy. === The Tariff Commission discussed import duties on chemicals at Long Branch. \_\_\_\_ The wheat crop of Minnesota promises to be larger than it was last year, = Superintendent Johnston, of the Harmony Mills at Cohoes, denied a portion of Robert Bli-sert's report to the New-York Trades Assembly, The strike at the Cleveland Rolling Mills has ended. = The deadlock at Petersburg, Va., continues, === Blue Grass Belle, Bootjack, Thora and Iota won the Saratoga races. - A Grand Army encampment began at Gettysburg. - Saratoga, Newport and Long Branch had many ar ivals. The details of the late Indian fight in Arizona were received. - Richard Garland, who killed Joseph Addison in a duel in Virginia, was committed for trial for murder.

THE TRIBUNE Fresh Air Fund returned to the city yesterday. - Parole, Bella, Jack of Hearts, Fair Count. Constanting, Hospodar and Kitty Clark won the Long Branch races. = A number of Hebrew refugees were sent back to Russia. - The cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn began, - A man who claimed to be the son of the Rev. Norman MacLeod, of Glasgow, was arrested for swindling. gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) was 87.40 cents. \_\_\_\_ Stocks opened lower and feverish, but later they recovered and were buoyant and closed strong.

THE WEATHER. - I RIBUNE local observations indicate fair or clear weather, and slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79°; lowest, 71°; average, 7412°.

Rersons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

In their efforts to make baste in legislating, the Representatives have made waste by the adoption of the Pound rule. It does not seem as if much would be accomplished by devoting an hour each day to the discussion of bills which the various committees in turn may suggest. If important measures are brought forward it will be found that the time for consideration is too short, and no action will be taken. The experience of the House yesterday morning is a fair sample of what may be expected every day.

We publish a good many notes from watering places this morning which indicate that those fortunate beings of leisure who have fled from the cities are enjoying themselves to the extent of their capacity. Owing to the cool weather there are no complaints from landlords of too many guests, and slight mention is made of cots in the halls, or billiard tables turned into highpriced beds. Thus far, speaking generally, and from the landlords' point of view, the season has not been very successful. August may do better, however, for the resorts in the mountains.

spectators of an exciting race cannot see the result in the same light, but it is not often that a decision causes such an outburst of indignation as occurred at Monmouth Park yesterday. In this case the facts seemed all against the judges, but it proved to be so much the worse for the facts. Public favor is indispensable to the success of any race-course, Such incidents as that of yesterday will not tend to increase the prosperity of Monmouth

The disregard which travellers on the ele- the multitude brought to these shores has been vated roads show for the comfort and clothes far too great. Of the class whose ambition is of more humble people on the pavements below | confined to the keeping of dram-shops or beercan hard y be helped unless the car windows saloons there is a mischievous excess also. are fastened so that nothing can be thrown out. If Italy has sent across the Atlantic and a policeman stands on each platform. But the dregs of her foulest cities, other favors of fortune as the author of "Parsifal" the managers of the companies ought to be countries have also been much too acanxious enough not to give cause for complaint tive in the exportation of, publicans and on the part of the public to enforce strict orders politicians. The immense flood of immigration to keep the workmen from dropping scrapings in the last two years has swept upon our and refuse matter into the street when they shores a great deal that is offensive and deleare cleaning the track. This would be a diffi- terious. The men whose stout arms and cult matter to guard against, but before the brave hearts have done and are doing del wasted years in empty theatrical enterroads were built assurance was given that the so much to build up the Great West have prises; Mozart's life was crowded with troubles The Cheerybles were twitted, when they

this kind. Two workmen have been arrested sterling suff can go to strengthen the bone for carelessness in dropping scrapings. The police justice before whom they were taken will be likely to see that they get as much punishment as the law allows, for they have ruined a hat for him which cost eight dollars.

Rapid progress has been made with the Arrears of Rent bill in its final stages, its passage through the Committee being reported by an overwhelming majority. The bill has not been materially altered, and while it originated with the Government it is distinctively an Irish measure, as it adheres closely to the lines marked out by Mr. Parnell in the Redmond bill. It will be a curious study in English politics to observe the temper in which the Lords will dispose of this measure. To reject it when the Coercion Act has been passed would be to inflame the passions of the Irish tenantry at a moment when the crop prospects are very disheartening. The Irish landlords will not be likely to counsel so desperate an act. The Conservative peers have agreed to let it pass to its second reading without debate. This is what they did with the Land bill, and then they sought to amend the life out of it.

The Commissioner of Public Works is right in thinking that the suggestions of the Fire Department concerning certain changes in the water facilities of the city are impracticable. If the ideas of the Fire Commissioners should be carried out, it would be necessary to lay an entirely new and separate system of pipes, disconnected from the present service, and the water would have to be supplied to such a system from an elevation higher than the level of the distributing reservoir. This would involve an outlay of millions, and then the ordinary service of the city would not be improved. It would be better to put this money in a new reservoir and aqueduct to increase the present supply. The facilities for furnishing water to put out fires would then be all that the Fire Department could ask. Moreover, the changes suggested would involve the tearing up of the pavements. Our streets are dug over too often as it is.

Those who are interested in what is just now the question of the day "-the Egyptian trouble-will find it satirically treated on another page under the title of "The Great A rican Mystery." The St. James's Gazette declares it "one of the cleverest and most amusing squibs ever written," and adds: "It "is easy to guess the name of the author. Nobody but Mr. Laurence Oliphant in our day manages to convey so shrewd a perception of the humors of current politics, and such a keen appreciation of the 'dodges' of those who work them, in so comical a way. 'And excellent good common sense underlies 'all: the satirist is nothing without common 'sense, indeed, and this 'Great African Mys-'tery' is as pretty a bit of good-humored, ' well-informed, convincing satire as need be." Another pleasant morsel offered to our readers to-day is the amusing story "A Hansom Adventure," which The London Spectator characters. The English Government does not terizes as "a screaming farce in the form of a novelette, and in its way unusually good."

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE STEERAGE.

There seems to be every reason to expect that the bill for the regulation of the immigration traffic, which was passed by the House yesterday, will become a law. The measure vetoed recently by President Arthur was earnestly the alliance with France and the ill-defined opposed by the steamship companies, the managers of which claimed that some of the provisions were unreasonable and vexatious, and that the effect of these would be to check the stream of immigration to this country. But the bill now before Congress is not assaited by the old and well-established companies, and only the mashroom lines that spring up suddenly in times of great activity in transatlantic trade, and disappear as suddenly when the special demand is paign without some serious reverse. over, are working against it. The fact that its favor. Such companies have no reputation to maintain and are only started for a temporary purpose. They charter steamships, often old and of inferior quality, to take advantage of the high tide of immigration, and, anxious only for the largest immediate profits, they cram their vessels to their utmost capacity with steerage passengers, exercising no discrimination, accepting all who come, whether paupers, cripples or criminals, asking no questions, and concerning themselves about nothing except that the passage money is paid. Their wretched victims once on board, their only aim is to get them to the other side of the ocean at the least possible outlay. The cheapest and meanest food is women and children are herded together with little regard for decency and none at all for comfort; and the sick are allowed to suffer and often to die for lack of proper hospital accommodations and medical care. The recent dispositive barbarity with which immigrants have been treated on these chartered steamships have been revolting. Legislation which will make such disgraceful mismanagement impossible hereafter is urgently needed. If the law is so strict as to break up the business of these makeshift companies altogether, and to confine the transportation of immigrants to the lines which have so much to lose that self-interest if nothing else will prevent the ill-treatment of passengers,

an important step will be gained. Even if the number of immigrants should be considerably reduced through the effects of the proposed legislation, that may be ground for satisfaction rather than regret. The reduction will be in the classes whose coming is a positive injury to this country. It is an open question whether the excessively low fares and the extreme increase in the number of vessels engaged much harm as good. The result has been a great expansion in the influx of the most objectionable class of immigrants. No intelligent citizen can consider without uneasi-It is always a pity when the judges and the ness the rapid growth of the Italian quarter in this city. Too many of the Italian immigrants are the mere refuse of their native land and their settling here is an evil and an American citizens or in any way to adapt themthe people among whom they have come to live. They dwell as a race apart and are a law unto themselves, the stiletto being still their favorite means of settling disputes. Of the sort of immigrants that are fit only for sweeping the streets

and sinew of this Republic than the sturdy settlers from other lands who have been developing the boundless resources of the regions beyond the Mississippi. They have gone into the Southwest and Northwest by the tens of thousands and the hundreds of thousands, and there is room for millions more. No Nation can have too many of such additions to its population. But with this great wave of good there has come also a tremendous undercurrent of evil. Our prisons, our penitentiaries, our almshouses, hosp tals and charitable institutions must be built larger because of the troops of men and they have been contributed by art-lovers all women unable or unwilling to support themselves honestly whom the European countries | testimony of the popular acceptance of Wagare casting off upon us. Our Emigration Department does something to lessen the number of convicted criminals, professional beggars and destitute cripples brought here. But it does not succeed in preventing the importation of outcasts and incapables in great numbers. The mushroom lines have been most largely responsible for the introduction of the worst elements, but no one of the companies has been as strict as it ought to be con-

cerning its steerage passengers. Congress has been slow to take proper steps for the support of the Emigration Department and for much-needed legislation concerning the traffic. Then, too, the Emigration Commissioners have been far from blameless. If the Board had been purged of its political partisans and of its narrow-minded selfseekers, and their places filled with citizens of broad views and high aims, its appeals would have been more promptly heeded at Washington. There has been a great deal of serious mismanagement in the institutions controlled by the Emigration Commission. Some of the members have the grossest misconception of their duties to the community and to those under their care. Reform is needed in the instruments that are to in a basin, and the summer sun beats down carry out the immigration law, as well as in upon it with torrid fierceness. Wagner's the law itself. If the present bill becomes a theatre is a mile away, up a long law there will be little progress, unless the Department is infused with a new spirit. With trudge in the hottest part of the July afterthe right sort of a commission under the proposed act many of the existing evils and abuses in our immigration system could be removed. Le us get the new law first, and then and some better brains at Castle Garden.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT. Events in Europe are still dragging, but substantial progress has been made during the week. An English expedition has been definitely arranged in Downing Street. A vote of the hills will be utterly unattainable, credit has been asked, and men, war material but they will not want it; English, and supplies are now going forward, albeit French, German, Russian, Hungarian, Polish, not so rapidly as the crisis demands. The agreement of the English and French Governments to protect the Suez Canal with a military force enables both Governments to make active preparations for war while the negotiations at Constantinople are still in progappear to have as large a force in Mediterranean as has been generally supposed, and according to our special cable dispatches, London is beginning to dread should be wholly absorbed in the music not a repetition of the Crimean incapacity. Indeed, popular impatience is already exasperated by delay in dispatching troop-ships and by blunders in shipping military stores, while cooperation of Italy are not eagerly welcomed. At such a time it is impossible for any Government, with its diplomatic embarrassments, of which next to nothing is known, to keep pace with popular expectation. The great risks to which the Canal is now exposed and the dangerous position of the garrison at Alexandria are apparent. The English will be highly favored by fortune if they enter upon the cam-

The admirable letter from our regular Lonsecond page of this issue was written on the day Alexandria was bombarded, and may be commended to the deliberate attention of all readers who find the cable dispatches confusing and the Egyptian situation unintelligible, It illustrates very forcibly a point which The Spectator made not long ago in regard to the superiority of explanatory letters of genuine "reflective ability" in comparison with "the snippety telegrams" and undigested details with which newspaper columns are ordinarily erammed. Our readers will find in this letter a clear and incisive review of the intricacies of European diplomacy in relation to Egypt. some caustic strictures on the inaction of the provided, and that in meagre quantity; the men, Gladstone Government and the feeble optimism of Lord Granville's negotiations, and an intelligible account of the present bearing of the English people, whose patience has been sorely tried by Parliamentary explanations and diplomatic subtleties, when their flag has been closures as to the shameless neglect and even insulted, their fleet defied, and their honor apparently compromised.

THE NEW FESTIVAL AT BAYREUTH. "We shall never see anything like that again," said a distinguished artist who took part in the first representation of Wagner's 'Ring of the Nibelung" at Bayreuth, in 1876. The sensation excited by that phenomenal performance stirred artists and audiences alike and in the nature of things it was one which could not be repeated. An important experiment was then put to the test, under the most favoring circumstances; and although there was every reason to hope that the master would live to write other great works, all the world of art felt that the crucial test of his theories was to be there, in the little Bayarian town, six years ago; and that whatever the intrinsic quality of what might come afterin the immigrant traffic have not done about as | ward, 1876 must mark the culmination of the musical and theatrical revolution which we call the Wagner movement. Hence a certain fervor and exaltation in the performances which we can hardly look for in a second festival, and a world-wide curiosity about the results not to be revived because it has been already satisfied. Then, we were iavited to see whether Wagner's daring scheme injury. They have no desire to become for the renovation of dramatic music would have the effect which he predicted. Now, the selves to the customs and the character of question has been settled in his favor. His subsequent works propose no innovations and start no puzzling inquiries; they demand merely the same respectful and cordial welcome which we give to every fresh production of an admitted genius.

But if the performance of "Parsifal" next Wednesday does not promise such a remarkable scene as the Bayreuth Festival of 1876, it will nevertheless be an interesting incident in a most extraordinary career. No great musical composer has ever enjoyed such princely and the "Nibelung." Great painters have been petted by the rich and powerful; great singers have seen cities and kings at their feet; but until Wagner came the writers of the greatest music have had but a scanty share of the world's countenance. Han-

public should not be subject to annoyances of | been most heartily welcomed. No sounder, more | and affronts; Beethoven's genius was unrecognized until long after his death. But Wagner soon passed through the brief misfortunes of his turbulent youth, and compelled the homage of all the chief capitals of the world. Probably there never was an artist of genius who had such a faculty for making enemies and yet surrounded himself with such enthusiastic disciples; who exacted so much from mankind and lived to see his most extravagant requisitions honored. It is true that he has had a munificent patron in the person of one royal fanatic; but the means for carrying out the Bayreuth enterprise have not been drawn entirely from the Bavarian treasury; over the world. And there can be no stronger ner's music than the willingness of mankind to build a costly theatre exclusively for its performance, and to make long, troublesome and costly journeys to hear it, at an immense price, under the most favorable conditions. Bayreuth this week will present a curious

spectacle if it resembles the Bayrenth of six

years ago. The dull and sombre little town,

with its closely built houses of stone, its two

or three small inns, and its shabby-genteel

palace of a line of forgotten marg. aves, is oldfashioned but not really ancient, odd but not picturesque. It is reached by a slow, roundabout and perplexing connection of railways; but it is not on the way to any place in particular, and it has no attractions of scenery or association to tempt a tourist. A poor and simple population offered, on the former occasion, a cordial, albeit a somewhat scanty, hospitality to the hundreds of strangers for whom the taverns could not provide; and the Chief of Police charged himself with the duty of distributing billets to the pilgrims and fixing the moderate price of the lodgings. Let us hope that prosperity has not had its usual demoralizing effect upon these good townspeople. A circle of low hills incloses Bayreuth as dusty slope. Thither the visitors must noon, to pack themselves neatly away for five hours or so in the close auditorium, whence light and air are both excluded. This is going to the opera with the utmost attainable dislet us see if there cannot be some new blood | comfort; but probably the Bayreuth pilgrims will not complain. They will live for a few days in a world which is not ours. They will not read newspapers; they will forget Egypt, and Ireland, and the Star Route cases, and the United States Congress; knowledge of what goes on beyond the circle of Italian (perhaps), and many other tongues will be heard in the streets, but all talking on the same subject; there will be a throng of strangers, from Piccadilly, Broadway, and the Boulevard des Italiens, from St. Petersburg and Chicago and San Francisco, but all gathered for the same purpose and thinking of the same thing. Wagner was shrewd when he determined to arrange such conditions for the trial of his experiment, that his audience only during the hours of actual performance, but all through the day; removed from accidental distractions, and cut off from the possibility of finding distractions, even if they

longed for them. HIGHLY MORAL HOTELS.

A dozen years ago a pair of Quaker Cheerybles made a novel venture in the hotel business. They were professors in a well-endowed New-England seminary and had leisure during the summer for an enterprise which was widely at variance with their scholarly tastes and habits of life. They purchased a picturesque tract of land on the borders of a beautiful mountain lake and opened a summer resort they oppose it is a strong recommendation in don correspondent which is published on the with the avowed purpose of conducting it on to be no public bar; there was to be neither wine in the dining-room nor whiskey in a private cupboard in the office; there was to be neither card-playing nor dancing in the parlors; there were to be neither arrivals nor departures, neither driving nor boating on Sundays; and there were to be religious services every morning of the week. The professors received very little encouragement when they announced their plan. They were laughed at as a pair of visionary pedagogues. They were reminded that a large majority of American hotels depended upon the profits of the bar, and that a strictly temperance house kept open only three months of the year was doomed to failure. They were told that even demure and sedate Americans, who had never had any bad habits and who delighted in going to bed soon after curfew, would find the consciousness of restrictions simply intolerable. What they never felt inclined to do at home they would want to do if they were not allowed to do it, and on this account a goody-goody summer resort would be extremely unpopular. The professors were commiserated on their lack of practical experience, and their advisers and critics predicted either the collapse of their enterprise or the abandonment of their principles at the close of the first season, Strangely enough, the Cheerybles pros-

pered. Every year they enlarged their hotel and extended and improved their domain When ten years had gone by, another mountain lake with a large tract of rocky and wooded territory was purchased, and now each of the twin brothers has his own hotel and each rejoices in the other's prosperity. Each year their houses are filled long before other summer resorts are on a paying basis, and the profits of the older establishment are at least \$40,000 for a season of four months. The predicted collapse has never come, although the brothers have never swerved from the principles with which they entered the trade. If a railway president arrives at the station with a jovial party of friends and several hampers of champagne, he is courteously told that he and his companions will be welcomed at the hotel, but that the wine must be left behind. Sernpulous pains are taken to warn expected guests by circular and letter that the houses are conducted on peculiar principles, so that misapprehension and disappointment may be avoided so far as possible. Those who cannot enjoy a holiday without liquor, billiards, card-playing and dancing stay away, while those who go to the hotel season after season are fully prepared for whatever restrictions are imposed. The Cheerybles are too kindly and liberal in disposition, and too sensible withal, to obtrude their religious ideas upon their guests in any offensive way. The observance of Sunday is quietly accepted as the habit of th. house, and there is neither discontent nor restlessness. The success of the Quaker enterprise has silenced captions criticism. Principles which would have been ridicaled if their advocates had not risen far above the level of moderate prosperity are now pronounced shrewdly sagacious as well as eminently respectable.

went into the hotel business, with opening an asylum for superannuated blue-stockings and flighty old maids. They were warned that young men would never patronize a summer resort where there was neither drinking-place nor billiard-room, and that young women could not survive a summer in which they were not allowed to dance. They were told that they would have to go back to their seminary if they wanted to see a young, fresh face. Now the professors ceased years ago to be winter plants about which expectant youth buzzed in search of wisdom's honey, but they have not lost their charm for the rising generation. They do not pipe unto the young people at their summer houses, for they do not wish them to dance, but their piazzas and parlors are none the less thronged with lithe figures and bright faces. It is true that the process of entertaining the juniors is somewhat laborious in the early weeks of the season. The contemplative observer who watches the wearisome journey of "Stage-Coach," the frantic romping of "Going to Jerusalem" or the bewildering inanity of the whole species of word-games, finds himself wondering whether for the part of the Clown in "Measure for Measure." it would not be as well to let the young people dance an hour or two in the evening. But as the season advances a stage with dressingrooms and foot-lights is reared in the parlors, and entertainments requiring varied talents, dramatic as well as musical, are rapidly organized. Youth and beauty are relieved from the embarrassment of suppressing their yawns over afternoon reading classes, and instead of lapsing into premature gravity find exhilaration in the thought that they are not hopelessly bored even if they cannot shake their heels and whirl on their toes. So the Cheerybles have not alienated the affections of the young people. They have had the satisfaction of confounding all the prophets who were abashed by so enimerical a project as a hotel

The Concord school of philosophers, now meeting under Mr. Alcott's apple trees, are failing into too morbid a mood this summer. Not satisfied with bemoaning the generally decrepit and halting condition of the modern mind as compared with that of Concord seekers after truth, they now deplore the decadence of the world from "some pre-historic race, who probably were as gods compared with The thing is not certain, say they, but it may be so. Civilization, Mr. Alcott laments, may be retrograding instead of advancing, as we suppose, Miss Peabody, too, is inclined to complain because the present race of men are so contemptible compared with even the works of past ages, as in European cathedrals. What would the chubby babies of good Miss Peabody's kindergartens say to her heresy ! One such school is a proof of a sounder humanity and higher civilization alive and at work than all the cathedrals built in Europe by the ignorant, half-starved paupers of the middle ages. As for Mr. Alcott's search for a mythical race of godlike men before history, we wish him success. The cave man, however, we fear will not help him out very far in his theory. At least it is certain, from the shape of his skull and other indications of his raw-meat-cating propensities, that his civilization would not have qualified him emmently to enjoy the metaphysical speculations of the Concord school By the way, this summer school is always compared to the lectures of Plato under Grecian groves. Bu did the rapt disciples of Plato pay the expenses of the school, with a snug little dividend besides ? Is not here a hint that we are advancing, and not falling back ? Answer, ye speculative and thrifty philosophers of Boston.

conducted on highly moral principles.

PERSONAL

Prince Napoleon is spending the season in great state at Trouville, occupying the entire second floor of a large hotel. The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh is rebuilding on his

"Brookfield Farm" the handsome summer residence which was lat ly destroyed by fire. Dr. Edward Emerson, son of the Concord philoso-

pher, is about to give up the practice of medicine and devote himself entirety to literary work. Breuget, the talented young engineer who, with M. Adler, arranged the claborate system of telephones at the Paris Electric Exposition, is dead, at the age of thirty.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is going, with her children, to make a carriage and horseback tour through the Scottish Highlands, visiting especially the places made familiar to the world by the pen of

H. P. Neumans, a Belgian artist residing at | Searborough, England, has produced a portrait of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish which meets with the highest approval of the Cavendish family and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Rev. Robert Fulton, late president of Gonzaga College, Washington, and now provincial of the Jesuit order in the Province of New-York, arrived in this city a few days ago and has taken up his official residence at the College and Church of St. Francis Xavier in West Sixteenth-st.

A Western reporter recently asked General Harney, the veteran of the Florida and Mexican Wars, what his actual rank on the retired list was, "Why," said be, "I'm a ---, there, confound it! I couldn't teil you, to save me, whether I am a major-general or a brevet-major-general. Let's see; I guess it's a or a brevet-major-general. Let's see: I guess it's a brevet; but I don't know. But it makes no difference-rank is for younger men."

Mr. Verplanck Colvin sketches camp-life in the Adirondacks with a graphic and realistic pencil when he writes: "The bears have made a descent upon my camp during my absence, and demo isned tents and baggage so that I must retit. I wish you were here to see how thoroughly a party of bears can destroy things when they set about it "—a wish m which not every reader will comence.

Police Commissioner Matthews and Superintende. t Walling arrived at liavre, France, on July 10, after a pleasant voyage. In a letter to Acting-Superintendent Thorne, received yesterday, Mr. Wailing wrote that the Fourth of July was celebrated on the French steamship by fireworks, saluting the American flag and singing "The Star-Spa. gred Bauner.

Upon the house in Florence, Italy, from which Garibaldi set forth on his Roman campaign in 1867, has been placed a tablet inscribed thus: "from this house Giuseppe Garibaidi, faithful soldier of Italy and unity, on the 22d October, 1867, pronounced the memorable words, Rome or death, as a premide to the expedition of mentana, which re-stored to Italy her capital, and to humanity free unscussion. This tables, for everlasting memory, is unscussion. This tables, for everlasting memory, is placed, by the Tuscan Garibaldians, to-day, 2 July, 1882."

Mrs. Mary R. Banks, author of "Bright Days in the Old Plantation Time." is a small, delicately constituted woman, with dark hair and eyes, and a face round and free from wrinkles, showing no traces of the many troubles she has endured in her forty years of life. She lives in an unpretentious but near and tasteful farm cottage, near Groffia, Ga, After her publishers had examined and accepted her first work, they asked: "Is this your only effort?" "No," sale replied; "I have two other stories in process; one about finished." "Then," said they, "we want them."

Much interest is attached to the preparations being made in England for a public celebration of Mr. Gradstone's completion of half a century of Paritamentary life. Mr. Gladstone was returned for Newark immediately after the passage of the Reform oill. His first election address was dated from Newark, October 9, 1832. The nomination took place on December 11, and the poling on December 12 and 13. On January 29, 1833, the Paralament assembled, and from that time to this Mr. Gladstone has been a member of every British Paralament. The semi-centennial celebration will propably be held on December 13 next, and will be national in character

Of the late Mrs. Lincoln Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm writes: "She naturally had a full share of the general love of personal adornment, yet would have joined a society pledged to use no foreign dress goods, laces or ornaments, during the war, if Mr-Lincoln and his Secretary of the Treasury had not condemned the project, declaring that the Government needed the revenue coming from the importa-

Uneasy rests the head of Oscar beneath the royal crown of Norway, and all because that monarch tries to be too much a king. By nature of an over bearing disposition, he allows this trait to make it. self offensively manifest to his Norwegian subjects. His recent speech from the throne to the Storthing was full, from beginning to end, of the "hac role sic jubco," of the Roman Emperors. This is almost unendurable to the proud Norwegians, and many prominent men among them are openly discussing the feasibility of a national uprising against King Oscar and the union with Sweden, accompanied by the declaration of an independent Norwegian Ropublic. public.

Benjamin Webster, the London actor, who died recently at the age of eighty-four, had a hard time in winning recognition and popular favor on the stage. Three times he abandoned the profession in despair, and it was during his third absence from theatrical circles that the long-sought opportunity came. The celebrated Harley was stricken with ophthalmia, and a substitute had to be obtained Driven to his wirs' end, the manager (it was at Drury Lane) bethought him of Webster, who was then starving in a book-stall. "When," Webster afterward related, "I was told of the circumstance (at half past 5 on the evening of performance) I was horror-struck. I ran to the theatre. No officer was there. What was I to do I 'Set to work,' was the reply; 'you have done as much before,' But not with Shakespeare, and in London. I estained a very cold reception, but the andence warmed to me very cold reception, but the andence warmed to me at the end of my lirst scene. At the termination of the great tale Pompey has to tell three distinct rounds of applainse greeted the poor, unknown player, and the courage I had screwed up to this point sank into my shoes, and I could scarce carry them off. The success was complete. All the great actors came round me I was led in a sort of triumph to the first gleen-room, which my salary did not entitle me to enter; and the press pronounced my performance the great hit of the evening."

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22.—Senator Hill's condition

and Princess Louise caught a large number of very tine fish in the Cascapediac River. In ten days seventy-six saimon weighing from twenty-six to thirty-three pounds each were captured. GENERAL NOTES

OTTAWA, Out., July 22 .- The Governor-General

The Nihilists and Socialists who make London their home and the base of their operations met a fortnight ago in secret conclave in Epping Forest to consider the situation since the suppression of the Freiheit, and to suggest means of spreading their aboutinable doctrines. Among those who are now living in London and who presumably were present at the consultation are Prince Kraposkin, Tenazkowsky and Liturnoff.

The verdict of those who made the trial trin in the new Pullman dining cars on the Midland Rallway from London to Leicester is that "once more the Enghab public are indebted to Yankee ingenuity for an idea." The London Globe declares that a really admirable luncheon was served, and adds: "Should Sir Gorgina philanthropist he is, he could not do better than hire a special Pullman train on the Midland, freight it with an friends and take them off some 100 miles into the cour try, junching on the way down, and dining on the return journey. This is quite feasible, as yesterday's train did not leave St. Paneras until a quarter past 2, and was back at 7, the total distance being close on 200 miles."

Some scriking manifestations of the so-called thought-reading faculty have lately been furnished in were made at the residence of Sir Benjamin Pullips, is Portman Square, where many distinguished ladies and gentlemen had assembled to witness them. The Lord Mayor was present, and to his great astonishment Mr. Cumberland, being blindfolded, told aim the number of a bank note which he took from h's pocket. The thought reader afterward told the date of a cein thought of by the Baron de Worms. The Right Hon. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M. P., Sir William Frazer, Bart., M. P., Mr. Howard Vincent, and several other eminent persons, had their thoughts read, to their intense wonderment, the demon strator being immediately successful in all his attempts with them. But perhaps the most extraordinary exhibition of divining ano ner's thoughts was that of finding a person in the room thought of by a well-known leader of fashion, and handing to her a rose which he had mentally expressed should be taken by him from this gentleman's coat. Mr. Camberland professes to be able to tell the ages of others, but after he had successfully performed some experiments in this direction, a stampede was very naturally made among the tair sex.

A few years ago the robbery of a house in which two brothers by the name of Balser lived alone caused great excitement in Camden, N. J. The burglars bound and gagged the brothers and got away with about \$12,000. This occurrence has been recalled in a the work, explained that he was looking for the proceeds of the robbery. Two Philadelphia ferrymen had nonced the peculiar movements of a man, who, carrying a spade and a lantern, every might for a week took a boat at the night they and a reporter of The Record whom they had let into the secret stealthily followed in a skiff the mysterious unknown, until he landed on Petry's island. Se creting themselves, they watched him dig without reriadle, suddenly confronted him and demanded an explanation. After some hesitation he volubly told the story of the burglary. The thieves, he said, embarked on the river with the money and then fell to quarreing about a division of it. One of them went overboard an was drowned, and the other two agreed to bury ine reasure on Petry's island and carry it off at a lause time. He was no one of them, but learned the lasts from a coaviet named George Gibbons during his agappresentent in Sing Sing, from which he has just been eleased. It is too soon to say how much truth there is a this extraordinary revelation. The money has not

## BITS OF CRITICISM.

A COMPLIMENT FOR AMERICAN NOVELISTS.-A COMPLIARNI FOR ANDRICAN NOVELISTS.—
This, "sain reacenthe-tiols, when speaking on a acricious murder, "this is what you can recommend to a
send." "Democracy" is a hovel which may, with enre confidence, be recommended to any friend who
ares for wir, for good sense, for close observation of a
rm of socity which is how to all of us, even in novels,
i.n all these good qualities, "Democracy" is not ocment in the proper interest of fiction—in a good sery,
ins is an American novel, guntless of Americanisms
idiom, of provincialism in ideas, of affectation, and of
raneathantic specing. It is not, perhaps, our custom
be undiny encausiastic over the works of the Ameriin Muse, but in "Democracy" an unknown and in-Transactinute specialis, it is not, a real to be unduly entausiastic over the works of the American Muse, but in "Democracy" an unknown and almanded author has set an example which we only wish that British novelats would follow. All the better American writers of fictio, work with a careful Tonscientlousness which is all but unknown at present to British romance."—[Saturday Review.

FANNY KEMBLE'S NEW BOOK AND THE Modern's Lettern, she is the Miss Burney with out Miss Burney's previsitions; and the reader finds number beguned through all 8-78 of mediocre speculation and trivial detains with sort of whiting offered to aim by other people. Sain there are a certain number of hierannable letter as points of Broad Cauren pathosophy or literary criticom which would have been much better away, and a large proportion of the best would have been the better for printing. For of what possible permanent value is most of the fluent speculation and loose thinking on the mysteries of ide, or the most points or literature, white, hads is said so rightly and naturally into letters to nitimate finesses it was well to write it, most people will see, at to place it and shand by it is generally too venturesome. A most people will see, at the place in literal at any race, is spoiled by or lag turned into an it and stand by it is generally too vininfersome. A some ern letter, at any race, is spoted by only turned lete an essay. The nurry of modern life and thought is look much for the writer who attemps it, and preciods as such letters may be to those who receive them, the literary result is almost always ragged and workness. Of course, what reagon of social speculation are, so to speas, a man's business, as it ey were with Reportson or with kin sley, the case is different. Such men analysis the public feets what it expects and whole from them, said in reading their received, and it reading their received whit we all what from an observer like Mas, suffer some thing very different, and we concess to a gradual of grundling over takes usquisitations of his processes sindwicked decreases it is also directly of the contract of the course of the contract of t

BRET HARTE'S WORLD,—Mr. Harte's world is inneed a compensation for the present, and possibly for the mat. Pocule mere, not position business or from the into mirrory with the general crace of the district of the map, these of finding that the variety show has made the paping inneed so, it is that similar treatment of inneeds as the case which robe them of our nozious qualities. As soon as we fairly leave out conscious, income coat, hanging on a san outside, and elter Mr. Harte's worth in secart and norm declardic we are entertained beyond messure. We rad a passing in the life of Mr. John Oakharst with all the cloy entwith which we might, inner the same circumstances are entertained beyond messure. We rad a passing in the life of Mr. John Oakharst with all the cloy entwith which we might, though the first of the product of the adventures of the products some a rare country, before he came to himself. The people and school are so real, inneed to them of this man of genius, and yet they belong so cuttivity of a neighboring worth and include their recognition of our acquaimmance awaward. Popile inve vexed themselves over the problem of the inabitiancy of the moon; certain easentials of its scene to the telescopi, looker on to be wanting. They should ake though, from the success with which Mr. Harte's world is inabited by people who wear their principles as or naments—I fue Atlantice. BRET HARTE'S WORLD,-Mr. Harte's world